# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

**Wednesday Morning, Nov. 30, 1853.**

**S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.**

**CIRCULATION 1000.**


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The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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### New Advertisements.

Land for sale, in Clay township, by Robert Madden.—Auditor's Notice, by John Reed.—Safes, by Evans & Watson, Philadelphia.—Land for sale in West township, by Borst & Rupert.

☞ WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.—The Whig State Committee will meet at the American Hotel, CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, 13th of December at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES THOMSOM JONES, Chair.
Henry S. Evans, Secretary.

☞ Last Thursday was Tanksgiving day. It was celebrated in this Borough by going to church, drinking liquor, attending turkey dinners, and keeping one window shutter of the store rooms and lawyers' offices open. In our opinion, judging from the manner this day is generally kept, it would be much better for the health, morals and religious sentiment of the community, if the Governor would issue no more proclamations for days of Thanksgiving. It would be well enough if they were properly observed, but the way they are generally passed, it is perfectly farcical and has become a heathen festivity.

☞ In another column our readers will discover that the Shirleysburg Female Seminary is offered for sale or rent. This institution is located in a very beautiful and healthy section of the country, and possesses many attractions. The building is almost new, of brick, and is large, spacious and convenient. Any person wishing to conduct a Female Seminary, could not well do better than to make this institution his selection.

TRUE AMERICAN.—The new locomotive, on the Central road, bearing this significant appellation, which draws the passenger train conducted by Col. Weitzel, has floating from its front two very beautiful flags, one blue and the other red, costing each *twenty-five dollars*.—They were presented by Mr. Baldwin, the maker of the engine. Col. Weitzel, the gentlemanly Conductor, has occasion to feel proud of such tokens of regard, and we have no doubt he fully appreciates the liberality of the bestower.


*From the Pittsburg Morning Post.*

KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—We have tried this medicine for a severe cold, and can truly say we have never found any remedy so pleasant and effectual. It is an expectorant, yet does not sicken the stomach; and it prevents costiveness. It is very highly recommended by physicians and others who have tried it, as a speedy and effectual cure for colds, influenza, hoarseness, whooping cough, croup, quinsey, and numerous other complaints of the bronchial organs and lungs. We can safely recommend it as an excellent remedy. For sale at the Drug Store of Thomas Read & Son, Huntingdon, and Druggists everywhere.


☞ Hon. Andrew Parker will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1852," on agriculture, and a copy of the "Obituary Addresses" delivered in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, on the occasion of the death of the late distinguished Statesman, Daniel Webster.

☞ The Legislature of Alabama has elected C. C. Clay for the long term in the U. S. Senate, expiring in 1859, and Benjamin Fitzpaterick to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the late Vice President King.

☞ Congress meets on next Monday. Our distinguished member, Hon. John McCulloch, is on the ground ready to respond to the interest of his constituency. The people, in him, will have a faithful and industrious Representative.

☞ THE APPROACHING Session of Congress will be composed as follows: Senate—36 Democrats, 21 Whigs; 5 vacancies, the latter being in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Maine and New Hampshire. House of Representatives—Democrats 150, Whigs71, Free Soil 4.

☞ The mule crop in Kentucky this year, is estimated 33 per cent. larger than usual.—Seven thousand five hundred have passed through one toll gate, this season, on the road leading through the Cumberland Gap, destined for Georgia and South Carolina.

☞ We were perfectly frustrated in our expectations of receiving lots of cash during the Court. We scarcely got as much as would purchase a cord of pine wood. Oh dear—what shocking times!

☞ Sheriff Zeigler retires from office, we believe, with credit, having been a faithful and honorable incumbent.

## ELIZABETH HARKER.

Before the trial of this unfortunate old woman, we deemed it inadvisable to say any thing on the subject, lest, peradventure, a sentiment might have fallen from our pen that would have prejudiced the public mind to some degree.—But as the trial is over, and has resulted in her conviction, of murder of the first degree, it matters little what is said.

Elizabeth Harker has been found guilty, by a jury of her own countrymen, of poisoning her sister, Margaret Harris, sometime in September last, and has accordingly received her sentence from the Court.

To see an old woman, sixty-five years of age, arraigned before Court for any crime, much less for murder, indeed presents a very melancholy spectacle, but the laws of the land are such that they must be vindicated when violated, or human life would soon become of trifling importance in the estimation of desperadoes and blood-thirsty out-laws. All have an opportunity to learn what our laws are, and when any are made to suffer—even the penalty of death, there should be no complaint. It is their own fault.

Our sympathies were truly with this old woman—and we had hoped, even up to the last moment, that some evidence would be produced to prove her innocence; but since this, unfortunately, has not been the case, and it has been made to appear that she wilfully and deliberately murdered her sister, by the administration of Arsenic, nothing now remains except a straight forward and manly execution of the law, unless she happens to be pardoned by the Governor, which is doubtful.

We know it is hard to speak of the vindication of the law in a case like the one before us, but the matter is a plain one, and for the sake of the happiness and peace of the community, justice should have her demands. Of course, if there was any other way for the Court to dispose of cases such as this old woman's, it would be much more agreeable to our natural feelings, and apparently seem more consistent with circumstances, than to hang them by the neck until dead. But, while we have a law such as we have, we say let it be vindicated to the letter.

Mrs. Harker had able counsel to defend her, JOHN WILLIAMSON, H. B. SWOOPE, and A. W. BENEDICT, ESQRS. Before the jury, Mr. WILLIAMSON spoke four hours and a quarter, in an eloquent and forcible manner, but all his eloquence and labor proved of no avail, because *truth* held the balance of power and she threw herself against him. Mr. SWOOPE acquitted himself very creditably indeed—his argument before the jury, considering the circumstances, was one of the most powerful and logical ones that we have listened to for many days. This was Mr. SWOOPE'S *debut*, and it was indeed one of which he need not be the least ashamed.—He has talents of which he has reason to feel proud, but he should be careful to direct them in the proper channel. Our advice to him would be, if he wishes to stand foremost at the bar, which he can undoubtedly do, in a very short time, he ought to give the subject of law his whole attention. We advise him to persevere, and let the *tongue of envy* continue its vile abuse—he will soon be beyond the reach of any thing of the kind, and as far above those poor little contracted souled creatures who now *envy* his position, as the sun is above the heavens.

JOHN SCOTT, J. SEWELL STEWART, and S. T. BROWN, ESQRS. were employed on the part of the prosecution, which was ably conducted.

Mr. SCOTT'S argument before the jury, was clear, searching, eloquent and forcible. There are, indeed, few better lawyers than Mr. SCOTT.

## The Bogus Democracy.

It would be as impossible to define what modern Democracy is, as it would be to "dam up the Nile with Bulrushes." No body ever saw or heard a definition of it, and nobody ever will. It is without form or substance, and consequently is susceptible of no definition. The jack-ass editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, who attempts to read a lesson to the honest hard-fisted yeomanry of Westmoreland county, probably could define the principles by which he, with others, professes to be governed. We have do doubt he will try his hand at it some of these days. He has *impudence* and presumption enough to do any thing—enough even to enable him to *denounce* Democracy one day and preach it up the next.

But, when we look abroad over the country, and examine the causes of the great disaffection which exists almost in every election district in the whole United States, among the Bogus democracy, the only conclusion to which any reasonable and intelligent man can possibly arrive, in reference to what constitutes *modern democracy*, is, that it is the "cohesive power of public plunder." This is language which was used by South Carolina's late lamented Statesman, John C. Calhoun, when duty called upon him, on a certain occasion, to expose the corruption and duplicity of *locofocoism*, or the Bogus Democracy of the country. And it is as true as any language can be. Nothing holds the locofoco party together save the cormorant desire for the spoils of office, or public plunder.

What is it that has caused the total annihilation of the party in the State of New York—in Massachusetts—and other places? If they have principles, and those principles are based on common sense and sound reason, and have a prosperous and republican tendency, and if the object of the great Bogus Democratic party is the peoples' welfare, why all this dissatisfaction and fighting among themselves about the spoils of office? No—they have no principles—no measures, whose development ever will, the least, increase the brightness of our country's glory—or add a single star to the galaxy of American greatness. They may talk about equal rights and the policy of non-protection to Home Industry, as being absolutely necessary to promote the happiness of the people and secure an equivalent for their labor—but where are the evidences? It is all moonshine—all perfect nonsense—all done in the hope to deceive a certain portion of the people.

Had it not been for the saving influence of Whig principles—for *their* prosperous and glorious tendency—our Republican Institutions, in all probability, would this day, be like those of classic Greece—buried among the ruins of our former greatness.

"As the rays of the Sun are necessary to the growth of vegetation, so are OUR principles necessary to the growth and healthful condition of the great body politic." Annihilate, if it were possible, *Whig principles*, and the American people would soon be called on to chant a requiem over the grave of liberty. Freedom would shriek, as the principles of the immortal sage and patriot of Ashland would fall. As long as Whig policy and Whig principles continue to exert an influence in the administration of governmental affairs, so long have the people a guaranty for the continuance of their liberties and the prosperity of their country's institutions. But blot from existence the conservative doctrines of the great National Whig party, and you tear down the very foundation stones of the classic structure of living freedom. The Whigs have nothing to discourage them—they are the "bone and sinew" of the land, and fight not for public plunder and the spoils of office. Their object is higher—purer—holier. Their principles are the bulwark of American Republicanism—their aim their country's glory. We say, then, to the Whigs of Huntingdon county and elsewhere, stand firm and fight valiantly on, and soon victory will gloriously perch upon your banner.

## Foreign News.

The Emperor Nicholas has declared war, and several bloody battles have taken place between the armies of Russia and Turkey, in which the latter are said to have been victorious. The Turkish army occupies advantageous positions on the river Danube, from which, it is supposed, the Russians will decoy them by some means or other, and then give the decisive blow which must terminate the campaign.

England, from present indications, seems disposed to remain no indifferent spectator to the bloody scenes that are now transpiring on the old continent, though she has yet given no positive demonstrations of her course.

France has gone a little farther, and has designated an army, according to report, of *twenty-five thousand* soldiers to be sent to aid Turkey in maintaining her national rights.

From what we can gather from our latest news on the subject of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, we are not warranted in expressing the opinion that the conflict will be of long duration. The interests of the tottering thrones of kingly power on the old continent, demand a speedy close of general warfare between these two despotic nations, and we cannot think that England, France, and others, will remain idle spectators to the bloody drama, and suffer the very principles by which royalty is maintained to become entirely destroyed. We may be mistaken; but we do not think so, though we would delight to see every monarchical throne crumble to dust.

## Sentence of Elizabeth Harker.

We this week publish the sentence of this unfortunate, but evidently guilty woman, pronounced by his Honor, Judge TAYLOR, on Friday last:

"Elizabeth Harker, stand up."

"What have you to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you?"

The prisoner made no reply.

ELIZABETH HARKER:

A jury, chosen, as it might be said, by yourself, after giving the most patient and feeling consideration to your case, and to every thing that ingenuity and eloquence could bring to bear in your behalf have found you guilty of MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE. So overwhelming was the evidence of your guilt, that it admitted no other conclusion; and we approve entirely of that verdict, which makes it our duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. You are present now, to hear and receive that awful sentence, and we delay it only to say a few words intended for your own good.

Your crime shocks us, and shocks all. It is MURDER—murder by POISON, deliberately and most cruelly administered. Your victim was your sister, whom you visited at her home, having first provided yourself with poison for the purpose of destroying her life, to make that home yours. Approaching her then in pretended affection and kindness, to administer to her wants, you gave her the first draught which stretched her upon a bed of torture, and with the pretext of ministering to her in sickness,—a sickness which you had caused,—you clung to her bed-side, watching every opportunity to mingle arsenic with the drink which she craved in her burning agony, until your supply of the deadly drug was exhausted; and you failed, for the time, to effect the real purpose of your visit. But you were not satisfied. You went away, and procured another supply of arsenic, and returned, and plied it in the same cruel manner, until you saw your victim, after days of intense pain and suffering, in the agonies of death. When you saw your work was done, but while your victim was only dying, and not yet dead, you were up-stairs plaining how *you* would manage the affairs of the house, and even the disposition you would make of her clothes! As soon as she was laid out, and you had no further use for the arsenic, you took the paper and put it in the stove, more effectually to conceal what you had done. You then thought you had accomplished your purpose; that no one had seen you give the poison; and that the horrid secret was burried deep in your own depraved bosom. Ah, let your dreadful fate be a timely warning to every one who has the heart to murder, that such a deed cannot be hid! The first thing you did to conceal your crime, seems to have been the first thing that lead to inquiry, and to your detection; and the very grave to which you had consigned your sister, opened its closed portals to furnish evidence of your guilt.

Convicted of a crime so shocking to every feeling of humanity—perpetrared by means, in a manner, and from a motive, which evidence the very utmost wickedness and depravity of heart—it is our duty to say to you, what we solemnly believe, that you have no reason to hope that anything which can be done or urged in your behalf, will save you from suffering the penalty of the law. Nowhere can you look with hope, but to Infinite Mercy! And we earnestly exhort you not to allow yourself to be deceived in this matter, or to deceive yourself; but to begin at once, and spend the whole of the brief remant of your days in seeking repentance and forgiveness from God.

It only remains to pronounce the sentence of the law; which is,

' That you, Elizabeth Harker, be taken hence to the place whence you came, within the jail of the county of Huntingdon, and thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the jail of said county of Huntingdon, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

And may God have mercy upon your soul!

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—In the second Congressional district, as far as heard from, Hunt, Whig, has 297 majority, and the three parishes from which returns are yet to be received will increase this majority from 700 to 1000 votes; so that it appears he is elected, notwithstanding the adverse nature of the first returns. The Democratic State ticket will be carried by over 3000. To the Legislature it is known that 27 Whigs and 44 Democrats are elected to the House, and 12 Whigs and 17 Democrats to the Senate. When complete; it is expected that the Democratic majority on joint ballot will reach 30. To Congress, Messrs. Dunbar, Perkins, and Jones, Democrats, and Hunt, Whig, are chosen.

NEW YORK EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The New York State Colonization Society on Thursday sent off the bark Isle de Cuba for Monrovia. She carried fifty-three emigrants, of whom thirty-two were from Pennsylvania, four from Connecticut, one from New Jersey, and the remainder from New York. They are all above eleven years old, with one exception, and all able to read and write. Among them are two Methodist Episcopal clergymen, a daguerreotypist, and a schoolmaster; also. Abraham Caldwell, who is reputed to own $10,000 worth of property in New York, but who prefers Liberia.

## The Late Elections—Our Future.

'Tis said "there is always a calm after a storm," and now after the excitement always attending elections where the sovereignty of the people is manifested through the ballot box has died away, the political atmosphere again unclouded, and the smoke of the battle disappeared, it may not be unprofitable to take a short view of the contest just concluded. It is a settled principle that there is no *cause* without an effect, and *vice versa*. Had any one, three months previous to the late elections, predicted what we have lived to witness, he would have found very few believers; so completely hidden were the results. In our own State, the result of the contest for State Officers, was generally predicted in favor of the Locofoco ticket. But not so with the Legislature. The Whigs have had a small majority in the Senate for several years, and had every prospect of keeping the control of that conservative branch of the Government, as the elections about to take place in strong Whig districts would insure it. But what was the result?

In Allegheny county Dr. Corothers was beaten by Mr. McClintock; and by what? Locofoco voters? No; by Whig votes driven from his support by his placing himself upon different issues than those contained in the Whig platform. He ran as an advocate of the temperance Reform, and his defeat is the result of such doubtful policy. In the Blair district, Col. White, Whig, was defeated by Maj. Cresswell, indirectly. There a Locofoco, Martin Bell, well aware that any votes he could take from Col. White, would thereby increase the chances of Cresswell's election, presented himself as a Temperance candidate. The Whigs as is their custom, deserted their party lines, and in great numbers fell into the support of Bell, which brought about the defeat of White, by almost 300 votes. In the city of Philadelphia a rather strange scene was enacted. Regular Conventions were held, and regular nominations made by the Whigs. There, a nomination made heretofore has been equivalent to an election; and the Whigs throughout the State were perfectly satisfied with the nominees of their brethern of the city, and looked for their triumphant election. To expect a defeat in this old Gibralter of Whiggery was ridiculous. Some of the nominees had previously been members of our Legislature, and had acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to their constituency and the State. O'Neil, as a Senator, was respected and relied upon, and Flanigen as a member of the lower House, enjoyed the confidence of the whole party, and exerted more influence by his eloquence, intelligence and industry than any man in the House. When oppositionwas organized against those men, and their characters traduced by men who had for years stood high in the Whig ranks, and by men too, whose motto is 'rule or ruin' whose traitorous course proved their disregard of Whig success, so long as they had rivals for the honors.

We say when these facts became known, a general surprise was manifested; but still greater was the contempt for them when it was announced that they had triumphed. Never will the party in the country forget the treachery of some Whig leaders in the city, and their ungrateful and unjust treatment of the Whig nominees, and especially Jos. R Flanigen, who was the target for their concentrated attacks.—His defeat has not shaken our confidence in him, and an opportunity will yet be offered for a triumph over his enemies. Had the character of Mr. Flanigen been exceptionable, why did not his enemies prevent his nomination? That was their time. He was pledged to the Reform that they pretended to build their hopes upon. But when no other excuse would offer, Judas like, they betrayed him. And the result is a mongrel ticket from the city. We are happy to still recognize Mr. Flanigen as a true Whig, and to look upon the *Daily News* as a reliable and true exponent of Whig principles in the city, and feel confident that a great majority of the party in the State will endorse the assertion. The Senator there was lost by the quarrels among the Whigs, thus deciding the political aspect of the Senate in favor of the Locofocos. The candidates for the lower House, in many of the strong Whig counties were defeated by either going in with the Temperance Reform, or losing the support of Whigs who went over to the aid of the Temperance candidates themselves.

Thus the fact stares us in the face, that we have lost our influence in the Legislature; not by Locofoco votes, but by attempting to do too much; by going in with issues foreign to our creed, and by the open opposition of some of our leaders. It is not a triumph of the Locofocos, but the natural result of the divisions in our party. The lesson, we hope, may be carefully studied and have a good effect. If the Locofocos have profited by our quarrels in this State, we have the consolation to know that the Whigs have profited by their dissensions in other States. In Maryland, the Legislature is strongly Whig, which secures a Whig U. S. Senator. In New York we have the greatest triumph to record. The election of all the Whig State officers, full Whig Canal Board, and a large Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. A U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Seward, is to be elected in '55, and the choice, very likely will be a Whig. Here, the triumph has been brought about by the quarrels between the Hards and Softs. Whether their difficulties will be harmonized, we cannot say, but as yet the prospect is very dull. Here we have again a lesson to study. Although the picture is more gratifying than in our own State, yet it proves to us the evils of petty quarrels. It has given encouragement to the Whigs throughout the whole country, and the hope that we will again rise from our political grave is brightening every day. "The darkest hour is just before the dawn," and as our prospects were almost as dark, previous to the late elections; as is necessary for all reasonable purposes, we may conclude that the dawn of victory is just breaking upon us. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated to us that harmony among all our members can alone ensure success, and that dissentions will certainly prove fatal. We have our own example to look upon. We also have the example in New York. Our success in '48 was the result of quarrels among our enemies; and we have the prospect of the same success in '56. It now remains for the Whigs to be active and vigilent; to cast off all unnatural alliances; place all your confidence in Whig principles; rally round, one and all, and defend the good Whig tabernacle, and a day of glory will yet dawn upon your efforts. Let the whole party act as a unit. Spurn from your ranks those who seek admission only to corrupt and divide you. Far better would you be without such assistance. But six months ago our enemies vainly asked if there was a "Whig party." They have already found out that we are still in existence, with our 1,300,000 votes, and are preparing for a renewal of the conflict. We have a Governor to elect next year, and we urge the Whigs to remain true to their principles—await the action of the Convention—and when the nominee is announced, rally around him as one man—and we may greet your ears with the news of a Whig triumph next October.—*Telegraph and State Journal.*

GEORGIA.—From the Message of Governor COBB to the Legislature we learn that the present debt of Georgia is $2,635,472, and that the balance in the treasury on the 20th of October was $74,857. Gov. COBB recommends a return to annual sessions of the General Assembly, and believes that the public judgement of the State is prepared to acquiesce therein.—He also recommends the extension of the law giving judicial elections to the people to the remaining cases of State officers elected by the Legislature. In the event of the Lemmon case being carried before the Supreme Court, he advises that the Executive be authorized to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia. The message touches upon a great variety of local topics, and concludes by an allusion to the flattering prospect which the present condition of our Federal relations presents, now that the angry sectional strifes which at one time threatened to disturb our domestic tranquility have so happily terminated.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Wellsburg *Advertiser* has hoisted the name of Hon. James Pollock for Governor.

## The Breach Widening.

Potomac, the able and reliable Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, in referring to the perplexities and troubles of President Pierce, says:

Unfortunately there is growing up, stronger and stronger every day, here and almost every where else, in opposition to him, in the ranks of his own party, which he can never meet and overturn, nor even appease, without promptly dismissing, or getting rid of, a portion of his Cabinet. This condition will be exacted of him as a *sine qua non*, by those who will in no other way be appeased.

It is already known that Senator Bright, of Indianna, speaks freely and openly, against the line of Freesoil policy pursued by the Administration, and against some of the appointments of Ministers to go abroad, such as those of Soule, Dale and Belmont. Mr. Bright takes ground with Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, and the Harde of New York. Nor will these two leading and vigorous Old Guard Democrats lack company in their great work of reforming the course of the President.

It is whispered here, in political circles, that the Stantons have had good cause to cherish other than friendly feelings for the President. It is asserted that, at the time the friends of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, were pressing that gentleman for the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, for this District, the President gave vent to some expressions very prejudicial to the character and honor of Mr. Stanton. To Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, every way qualified for, and eminently entitled to a mission abroad, and to whom the whole country expected a foreign mission at least would be promptly tendered, no mission abroad was tendered. The two Stantons have been returned to Congress, where they can, and have the ability to speak for themselves!

Another fact, which bears hard against the President, as a Chief Magistrate of high integrity and unsullied honor, is whispered about here in Democratic circles, which has been left for a Whig writer to tell to the public, in order that, if it be not true, the friends of the President may be authorized to put an extinguisher upon it. It is due to the President that he should know what some of his professed Democratic friends are breathing in whispers against him, instead of telling him frankly what is charged, and thus giving him an opportunity to explain. I will therefore do him justice to let him know publicly of one of the grave charges whispered against his fair fame.

Just before Mr. President Fillmore went out of office he appointed John Ambler, Esq., Marshal of Western Virginia. Mr. Ambler was a State's Right politician, a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and a faithful public officer.—Further, he was the son-in-law of Senator Mason. This latter fact probably had some weight with Mr. Fillmore in selecting Mr. Ambler for the Marshalship, for he was an amiable and kind-hearted President, who loved to conciliate distinguished and influential Democrats—so much so, that just before he left the Presidential chair he appointed, at the solicitation of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Brodhead, a violent and bitter Democrat, Second Comptroller of the Treasury. After the installation of President Pierce in the Executive Chair an effort was made in Virginia to get Mr. Ambler removed from office, in order that a regular Pierce Democrat might be appointed in his place.—Strong papers calling for Mr. Ambler's removal were gotten up and laid before the President. But for some time action was delayed. It would not quite do, it was thought, to dismiss a capable and upright Marshal from office who had Senator Mason for his father-in-law. And yet it would not do to displease the host of Democrats who had petitioned for his removal by retainining him? What was to be done? It is reported that this was done; that the President having learned that Mr. Ambler had arrived in this city, sent for him; that at the interview, he told Mr. Ambler that to retain him in the office of Marshal, under the appointment of Mr. Fillmore, would be to place his father-in-law, Senator Mason, in an embarrassing situation. That those who were clamoring for the removal of Mr. Ambler, would charge his retention in office to Senator Mason, which he, the President, did not desire; that he wished to take the responsibility in the matter upon his own shoulders, and that this could be done, and that he could make the act of appointment his own, by Mr. Ambler tendering to him his resignation of the appointment conferred upon him by President Fillmore, and then receiving back from him a new appointment to the same office; that this would relieve Senator Mason, and place the responsibility where it properly belonged.

To this Mr. Marshal Ambler is said to have promptly and cheerfully assented, by at once writing and tendering the resignation of his office. The next day, to his profound astonishment, he saw the announcement of the appointment of his successor to the Marshalship which, the day before, he had been *cutely* induced to resign!

Is this so, or is it not? It comes in no questionable shape, and yet it is too bad to be believed of President Pierce. I leave it for the *Union*, or the *Sentinel*, or the *Evening Star*, to explain.

## County Temperance Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, the regular meeting of the County Temperance League convened in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, 1853, when on motion the Hon. THOMAS F. STEWART, in the absence of the President, was called to the Chair, and JAMES NEELY, K. L. GREEN, MOSES MILLER, Maj. S. CALDWELL, and SAMUEL SHAVER, Vice Presidents.

J. K. M'Cahan, W. N. M'Alister, John Williamson, Esqrs., and Dr. J. H. Wintrode, being severally called upon, addressed the meeting in a very forcible and eloquent manner, portraying in vivid colors the many and growing evils resulting to society from the *sale* and *abuse* of that which intoxicates, and eventually ruins its votaries, and earnestly urged upon all the friends of good order and morals, the many permanent benefits and lasting advantages, which would be conferred upon every member of our great and flourishing Commonwealth, by the passage of a law, prohibiting the sale of *all that intoxicates as a beverage.*

The following resolutions were offered, and, on motion, unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend and urge upon all the friends of Temperance, in every borough and township in the county, the importance and necessity of at *once* and *immediately* organizing auxilliary associations to the League, and that they be requested to report their organization to the Secretaries, as soon thereafter as possible.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to each of them, to sub-divide their respective districts into sub-districts, and appoint three or six persons who will canvass the sub-districts and solicit every proper member of society, to sign petitions in favor of the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, by the Legislature during the next Session.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the Speakers, for their able speeches upon the occasion.

On motion, adjourned.

THOS. F. STEWART, Prest. pro tem.
J. NEELY, and others, V. P. pro tem.
*William P. Orbison,* } *Secretaries.*
*James Maguire,*
*John W. Mattern,*

Hollidaysburg "Register" will please copy.

☞ Ohio has 12,000 school districts, and 36,000 school directors. There are 838,000 youths between the ages of four years and twenty-one, of whom 830,000 depend on the Common Schools for their education, and more than 500,000 will attend school this winter; 50,000 for the first time, and 40,000 for the last time, and a number sufficient to turn the scale of a State election will become voters next year.

## Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided, in an appeal from the District Court of Allegheny county, in which that county was plaintiff, that shares of Bank stock are not subject to taxation for county purposes. The following is the decision of the Court, as delivered by one of the Judges:

"The question here is, are shares of Bank stock subject to taxation for county purposes? By law of 1844, section 32, 'shares of stock in any Bank' are made taxable for county purposes," and section 33 prescribes the measures of the State tax and mode of collecting it.—But all this was changed by the law of 1850 regulating Banks. By its section 21, the tax on dividends is considerably increased, and by section 26, a direct tax is added on the stock itself, with a proviso that the stock shall not be subject to taxation for any other purpose, and this provision remains in the supplementary law of 1852, pamphlet laws, page 443, which repeals this direct tax; and the result is that the 21st section of the act of 1850 is the only rule for taxing bank stock, and is not taxable for county purposes. We can not appreciate the distinction that would make shares in the hands of owners liable, while capital stock is expressly exempt.

"And we can not see reasons that justify the exemption of bank stock from all other than State taxes. The State needs this source of revenue for its own purposes, and it may not suit to leave it open to general taxation.—Moreover, banks are not allowed to deal with their money as they please, and fix their own rate of discount, and with such restrictions on them it might not be just to impose upon them the same burdens that can well be borne by the wealth that is unrestricted in the mode of its employment. Besides this, the burden of such taxation is very unequal, most of it escaping taxation by favoritism, concealment or carelessness."

This is an important decision, inasmuch as we are informed that assessors, in a number of counties, have heretofore assessed bank shares for county purposes.

## The Cherokees—Annual Message of the Chief.

The Annual Message of John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, is a concise and sensible document. It refers very appropriately to the death of Richard Taylor, assistant principal chief; recounts the narrative of the murder of the two Adairs; recommends further legislation for the suppression of mobs and unlawful assemblages, and adverts to some matters bearing on the relationship of the Cherokee Nation to the Government at Washington. Respecting the proposed territory of Nebraska, the message says:—

You will have learned through the public prints, that there was a bill before Congress to establish a new territory to be called the territory of Nebraska; and although that bill failed to become a law, yet the recollection of the events which led to our removal from the East of the Mississippi river to this country, and of the fact that the boundaries indicated for the territory of Nebraska would, if established, encroach on the lands of the Cherokees, may well awaken in our minds serious apprehensions as to our future quiet and security. But holding as we do, the repeated assurances of the Government, and the stipulations of solemn treaties, that the lands of the Cherokees shall never be embraced within the limits of any state or territory, without their consent; it cannot be supposed that any such encroachments on our rights, would be deliberately and intentionally made by the Government. I would suggest, however, the propriety of entering a solemn protest against such an extension of boundaries of any state or territory as would in any degree contravene the rights guaranteed to the Cherokee Nation by the Government of the United States.

## Mr. Soule's Presentation to the Queen of Spain—His Speech and Her Reply.

On the evening of the 23d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the President's letter accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:

Madam—In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurances to your Royal person and to the people confided to your direction and solicitude. The respectable chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America, anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relations of his government with that of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develope every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two Powers. I offer, Madam, to your Majesty, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous.

To this address the Queen replied as follows:

"Monsieur the Minister:—I have heard with satisfaction the assurances you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my Government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object."

☞ The New York Tribune gives an account of the vice, misery, and crime existing in the city of New York, surpassing in horror what we imagined could be found in any place in our country. To improve and correct such a state of things ought to occupy the attention of every philanthropist. How much better employed would be the Tribune and its friends in endeavoring to *abolish* the evils of which they so eloquently complain, at their own doors, than to be agitating and disturbing the public peace with outcries against slavery! Nothing seen in the South is equal to or can compare with the evils which they themselves admit prevail in their own city. Let them spend their time and money in correcting New York crime, and they will have enough to do.—*Rev. Gazette.*

## Extraordinary Trotting.

The New York Tribune gives the particulars of a match for $6,000 between Prince, and Abdallah Colt, a sorrel gelding 7 years old, about 15½ hands high, and Hero, a natural pacer, ten miles in harness, over the Union Course, Long Island, on the 11th inst. Hero was withdrawn at the close of the 9th mile.

The winner trotted the ten miles in twenty-eight minutes eight and a quarter seconds, without opposition the last mile, and coming home in fine condition and apparantly able to continue the same rate of speed for some miles further.

This is the quickest ten miles on record.—Fanny Jenks, on the Union Course, was 29m 59s.

The time of the Pacer is also very extraordinary, as she was only a second or two behind the first eight miles.

STATUE OF WEBSTER, BY POWERS.—The friends of Mr. WEBSTER will be gratified to know that Mr. POWERS has received an order at Florence from Hoston for a bronze statute of the great statesman, to be placed in front of the Massachusetts State House. His bust of Mr. WEBSTER, made some years ago, is confessedly the best existing portrait of the orginal.

## The Past—The Present—The Future.

But a brief year since the Locofoco press teemed with the prediction, that the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, had put an end to the Whig Party, and there were not wanting weak-minded and faint-hearted Whigs who believed that their predictions would be realized. Experience has, however, taught them otherwise. Though out of power, the two millions of intelligent and patriotic voters whose names were recorded then in favor of the brave and chivalrous Scott, and against the wild schemes of Locofocoism, are still associated together in one common brotherhood as Whigs, and as unwilling now as then, to surrender their name or abandon their principles. They are more satisfied now, than ever, that there is no safety out of the ark of the Whig Party, and as ready to battle for its principles as they ever were. How is it with our victorious opponents? Let us see.

Look where you may, and there can be seen an internal struggle going on, which must finally destroy the Locofoco organization, and put the Administration of Franklin Pierce at the mercy of the Whigs. Bound together by no ties of principles, and quarreling over the distribution of the spoils, there is not even now a State in the Union, in which the party has not within its self the elements, which in the course of another year, will reduce it into a minority, if not divide it into two organized factions—So far from now being taunted by Locofoco cotemporaries with the inquiry, whether there yet exists such a thing as a Whig Party, they are busily engaged in waging a warfare against each other, and each seeking the others destruction with as much avidity, as they ever did that of the Whig Party.

In Pennsylvania the war of the Shells is just being commenced, and though it may assume a somewhat different phase from that in New York, it will be carried on with as much unrelenting bitterness, and about the same result, as that in the Empire State. Identified as Governor Bigler is with Messrs, Buchanan, Campbell, Brown, Miller, Forney, and others known to have the confidence of, and to be all powerful with the National Administration, the friends of Cass, of Dallas, of Houston, and of Douglass, all of whom belong to the wing of the party known as the National Democracy, and condemn the Free-Soil policy of the Administration, will make a war upon him as did Dickinson, Bronson, Brady, Clinton, and the Hard-Shells generally, upon Van Buren, Dix and their Free-Soil associates. Of this we have ample evidence already in the war which is waged in Westmoreland—the so-called Democratic Star of the West—and shall soon have more of it afforded in the city and county of Philadelphia, from both of which the probabilities are there will be Hard-Shell anti-Bigler delegates to the State Convention.

How vain, therefore, were the imbecile conclusions at which some Whigs arrived at the close of last year's campaign. Let those who then were simple-minded enough to believe that the Whig Party could never again recuperate so as to defeat Locofocoism, now survey the aspect of the political horizon, take renewed courage, and prepare for another vigorous effort to regain their ascendency in the State. The time will soon arrive for action. Let them prepare, pick their flints, and try again. Pennsylvania *can* and *will* be redeemed next year, if they but one and all do their duty.—*Daily News.*

## A Mysterious Land.

The last California steamer brings accounts of the discovery of the ruins of certain cities, embosomed in the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the Mormon settlement of Utah.—These cities were passed through by Capt